

SPLENDID SUMNER COUNTY FARM

AT AUCTION

On Premises
Friday, Nov. 11
10:30 A. M.

We will offer for sale at public auction this splendid farm of Mr. and Mrs. Rush Hawes, containing 150 acres, mostly deep, rich bottom land, located 7 miles Southwest of Gallatin just off the Long Hollow and Nashville Pike, and about one-half mile North of the splendid little village of Station Camp with good school, churches, stores, shops, etc., and surrounded by splendid farm homes and prosperous farmers, as it is a well known fact that the richest, most productive lands in Sumner county are found along the valleys of Station Camp Creep.

Improvements

consist of a six room two story residence, one good stock barn, one good tobacco barn, two tenant houses, and other outbuildings, splendidly watered and well fenced.

Kind of Soil

122 acres of deep, rich, very productive Station Camp Creep bottom that produce an abundance of corn, tobacco, wheat, clover, meadows, in fact anything grown in middle Tennessee. No swamps, no rocks and all can be cultivated with a tractor, balance upland in bluegrass pasture, but practically all of this can be cultivated and is fine tobacco land.

This is Your Opportunity

to own a rich productive HOG and HOMINY FARM, a CORN and TOBACCO FARM in a splendid community, among the best of people, with fine pikes to both Gallatin and Nashville, close and convenient to railroad and interurban stations, and in one of the very best sections of Sumner county. Owners have given us written instructions to sell for the high dollar regardless of price. The bridge is off and another deed will be made to this farm. We make the terms, you make the price.

POSSESSION to sow wheat or other small grains at once, and full possession given January 1st.

TERMS, one-third cash, balance one, two and three years. For further information and to be shown the farm, see Mr. H. Loftis on the premises, or phone, write or see Rush Hawes owner, or

W. W. Dillon & Co.

AGENTS

304 3rd Ave. N. Nashville, Ten.

S. B. Bryan, Mgr. Farm Dept.

Col. Gil S. Moore, Auctioneer

FOR SALE THE CAPT. JOHN S. QUARLES FARM

Located one mile Southeast of Gainesboro on the Gainesboro and Double Springs road, (this road has recently been designated by the Federal and State Government as State Highway No. 1, and will be built next year.) The farm contains about 130 acres of hill land. About 60 acres of the farm is in cultivation, and it will produce all kinds of grain, grasses and tobacco usually grown in this section. About 25 acres in bluegrass, with plenty of water the year around. Plenty of farm timber and wood. This is good corn and stock farm. The Jackson County High School, one of the best schools in the state, is in one mile of the farm.

For price and terms see,

LUKE C. QUARLES, Gainesboro, Tenn.

or J. T. QUARLES, Cookeville, Tenn.

GOOD BULLS ARE HERD BUILDERS

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION IS
BEST MEANS THRU WHICH TO
PROCURE EXCELLENT SIRE.

PROFITABLE TO DAIRYMEN

Wilson and Bedford Counties First in
State To Have Mutual Creamery and
Better Male Organization—Specialist
Gives Details.

(By C. A. Hutton, Dairy Husbandry
Specialist, Division of Agricultural
Extension, University of Tennessee.)

One of the most important factors in the improvement of the dairy cattle of a county or a community is the kind of bulls used. Most farmers now realize the value of using good sires, but often the cost of owning one for a small herd is so high in proportion to the number of cows to be used that the farmer feels that he can not invest enough money to secure a high-class purebred bull. If he has some neighbors who also are interested in building up a good herd from the few cows that they own, the most effective way for all of them is by co-operative ownership of a sire of the best dairy qualities. If there are as many as three such communities in a county or within reasonable distance of each other, the best means to an end is the co-operative bull association.

In such an association an assessment is prorated among members in proportion to the number of cows each man owns. This cost rarely exceeds \$10 per cow. The bulls are then bought by the directors of the association, and one animal is placed in each block or community, where he stays two years. At the end of this time each is advanced one block to prevent inbreeding. Number one goes to two, two to three, and so on until the highest is reached, and it progresses to number one. Keeper of the bull in each block usually is paid a small fee which reimburses him for the upkeep of the animal. This rarely exceeds \$1 per cow for each year.

In selecting bulls for a co-operative bull association, the prime consideration is, will their daughters be better producers than the dams of the daughters? In other words, will the calves of which they are sires be better producers than the mothers?

Thus they must not only be good individuals, but they must be from a high-producing family. One of the chief requirements is that the dams of such bulls must have a register of merit record of not less than 500 pounds of butter-fat in a year as a mature cow, or a proportionate amount if the record was made when the cow was under five years of age. It is also desirable to have the bulls from cows that have a large number of daughters in the register of merit, and to have a great percentage of the ancestry for at least four generations in the register of merit. With these requirements fulfilled, how can the bulls be selected keep from improving the qualities of the future dairy cows of the community?

In practice the actual cost to own such bulls co-operatively is but little, if any, more than the combined cost of the ordinary bulls replaced by them. A bull for the association would cost about \$400, and would replace from four to five ordinary purebreds, or perhaps grade bulls, worth on the beef market about \$100 each.

The co-operative bull association is not an experiment. It has been successful in a number of states for several years. Tennessee has (September, 1919) two co-operative bull associations—one in Wilson and one in Bedford county—and several others in process of formation. Each of these counties has a co-operative creamery and a co-operative cow-testing association. They enjoy the distinction of being the first in the South to have all three of these mutual organizations.

The Wilson county unit has eight blocks, and is one of the largest in the United States. All of the eight excellent sires owned by that organization are related to "Sybil's Gamboze," a \$65,000 animal.

The co-operative bull association is a two-edged sword. It cuts high and reaches the well-to-do—those who have good bulls, but want better ones at the least cost. It also reaches out to the little man, or the small dairyman, who feels that he can not afford to own a real good bull owing to excessive cost. It affords him an opportunity to breed his cows to the very best dairy blood.

BEAT THE HESSIAN FLY; SOW WHEAT AFTER FROST

Wheat and vetch in Tennessee may be sown until as late as November 1, but their chance of success if sown later is uncertain. On account of the Hessian fly, it is not safe to sow wheat for grain before the first frost.

Winter oats, barley and clover should have been sown in September. Oats and barley can be sown during the first few days of October with some degree of success, but clover never should be seeded later than September.

Land for wheat should be prepared with a good seedbed during September, and lime should be added. Don't forget lime. Add it to the land for next spring.

RED CROSS, FIGHTING TO BUILD UP STRONGER AND HEALTHIER COUNTRY, CALLS ON ALL AMERICANS TO HELP

THIRD ROLL CALL LAUNCHED FOR TWO MILLION MEMBERS TO
CARRY ON WAR AGAINST SICKNESS AND SUFFERING—RED
CROSS WILL DEVOTE MONEY TO HELPING SOLDIERS, SAVING
LIVES OF BABIES AND OTHER "HOME WORK."

After months of preparation by 4,000 Red Cross Chapters, with their 17,000 branches and 30,000 auxiliaries, all over the country, the Third Red Cross Roll Call for 20,000,000 members, now is getting under way with a tremendous sweep in every part of the nation. From "Red Cross Sunday," November 2, through "Armistice Day," November 11, the great drive will continue.

Not only Red Cross chapters and Red Cross workers are mobilized to insure the success of the Roll Call in the Southern Division, which includes the state of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida, but the organized women of these states have pledged their aid, and the returned soldiers, represented by the American Legion have pledged their support as well to a man through their national officers. Ministers throughout this division and throughout the United States have taken up the cause.

The need of the Roll Call and for those who will answer "Here!" can be set forth tersely. The Red Cross fights for American humanity—it fights against ignorance, sickness, suffering and misery in every form. For the Red Cross, the war is not over.

And did you think the war was over? Then ask yourself a few questions. Ask yourself what is to be done about—
The 250,000 disabled fighting men?
The 800,000 American boys who were "unfit for service"?
The one American baby out of seven that dies in its first year?
The 200,000 people who die annually of tuberculosis?

The 500,000 who would die in another influenza epidemic like the last?

The 300,000 children under 5 who die annually of preventable disease?

The thousands of children forced out of school by physical defects?

The accidents that kill 100,000 and disable 500,000 yearly?

The one adult in seven known to be in need of medical attention?

The 7,000 people who drown every year in American waters?

These are the things that made the Third Roll Call absolutely necessary, for with the 20,000,000 "dollar membership" and the \$15,000,000 secured besides, the Red Cross not only will discharge its war obligations and "see the last soldier clean through" his after-the-war problems, but will send food to starving humanity abroad, watch over the 125,000 sick and wounded soldiers still in the hospitals of America, spread knowledge of public health with the determination to

One-half of every dollar contributed for membership in the American Red Cross during the Third Roll Call, November 2 to 11, remains in the treasury of the chapters in each community where it is contributed, according to instructions sent out from Southern Division Headquarters of the American Red Cross, to be used in the county where it is contributed. The other half goes for the National and worldwide Red Cross work, for disaster relief, for public health nursing, child welfare work, for administration, and extension of Red Cross work.

\$1.01 SPENT FOR EVERY \$1 GIVEN

RED CROSS HAD REMARKABLE
RECORD OF ECONOMY IN
WAR.

Money Given in Third Roll Call To
Go Mainly for America and
Americans.

Atlanta, Ga.—There are two facts about the Third Red Cross Roll Call which campaign leaders in the south are emphasizing—one the fact that the Red Cross has proved its ability and trustworthiness to handle funds in a business-like way, and the other, the fact that the money received in the Third Roll Call will be expended almost wholly in America for the benefit of the American people.

When anybody asks whether money given to the Red Cross will be frittered or squandered, campaign speakers turn to its war record and point to the remarkable fact that for every dollar given by the American people, \$1.01 went to the actual purpose for which the money was intended. In other words, each dollar earned two cents interest. One cent of that two cents provided for expenses of administration, and the dollar itself and a cent besides went to actual relief work.

If the Red Cross could do that in the war, when no organizations and no nations were any too careful or economical in the way they spent money, Red Cross workers declare, it is certainly to be believed that the Red Cross will do as well, at the least, in peace times, and that money given in the Third Roll Call will go, not for expenses, but right where it is most needed and right where the man or woman who gave it wanted it go out when he joined the Red Cross and paid his dollar.

As for the exact purpose for which the money will be spent, they quote Dr. Livingston Farrand, national chairman

put in every home in America one person capable of caring for the sick; extend instruction in first aid to reach every school and factory in the land; organize and conduct life-saving corps to combat an annual loss of 7,000 lives by drowning; be able to furnish relief to any community stricken by disaster; teach patriotism and service to the youth of the nation through the Junior Red Cross; protect the interests of discharged soldiers by its home service department and enlarge this department so that it will help civilians as well; build up an organization of trained nurses and volunteers that will make epidemics almost impossible; provide care for babies and mothers and thus save for usefulness thousands of little lives now sacrificed through ignorance.

Many of these things the Red Cross is doing already. The Third Roll Call a success, means that it will do them better than ever, that the Red Cross will fight sickness, disease, and suffering throughout our country and make it a happier, cleaner land to live in.

Membership costs only one dollar to every person, but 20,000,000 members means 20,000,000 dollars, and with 20,000,000 dollars the Red Cross will do more for America than it ever did before.

PENNANTS FOR CHAPTERS THAT GET MOST MEMBERS

Atlanta, Ga.—Chapters of the American Red Cross in the southern division that make good records in the Third Red Cross Roll Call, November 2-11, will not go unhonored. It was announced today at southern division headquarters of the Red Cross that a pennant is offered to the chapter in each state that secures the largest number of members during the Roll Call in proportion to the population of the county in which the chapter is located. Another and larger pennant will be given to the chapter that secures the most members in proportion to its population competing against all chapters in the division, which includes the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Florida. There are 539 chapters in the entire division, and to win the division pennant will be quite a job as well as quite an honor, as many of the chapters already have begun an active campaign for members. The pennants, which in themselves will be a fitting ornament to the wall of any chapter house, will be awarded as soon as final results are tabulated at the close of the campaign.

American soldiers in the battle of the Argonne were actually in less danger than babies less than a year old in America are now, according to statistics gathered by the Southern Division, American Red Cross. Whereas, one American soldier in forty was killed in the Argonne, one baby in eight, less than a year old, dies each year from preventable diseases.

Most of these deaths are due to ignorance of proper feeding and care, which may be remedied in a large measure by instruction given by public health nurses.

man of the Red Cross, who said recently: "The American people are not asked for huge sums to pour into Europe for the relief of stricken peoples of other countries. Only a comparatively small sum will be set aside for that purpose, and it only to administer supplies already entrusted to the Red Cross by the American government, not to buy any more supplies. It will be merely toward defraying the comparatively light expenses of finishing a job already almost completed. By far the greater percentage of the money secured in this campaign from the American people will be returned directly to the American people in the form of better health and living conditions."

As a concrete expression of the approval of the government of Red Cross methods, more than ten million dollars worth of medical and food supplies have been recently turned over to the Red Cross by the government to be distributed.

More than fifty thousand women pledged their support to the Third Red Cross Roll Call at a recent meeting in Atlanta, where the heads of the women's organizations of Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee, gathered at the invitation of Miss Rosalie Howell, director of the Women's Division. Joseph L. McMillan, Division Roll Call Director, believes that the support of the organized women will insure the success of the membership drive.

Keep a watch for warty potatoes. Your finding one or more may result in the saving of you and your neighbors many hundreds of dollars.

MAKES BIG MONEY WITH CHICKENS

GIRL SELLS \$370.75 WORTH OF
BIDDIES AND EGGS IN LESS
THAN A YEAR.

MEMBER OF POULTRY CLUB

Exhibits at Fairs Stimulate Parents
and Children to Emulation—Money
Also in Rabbits and Pigeons on the
Farm or in the City, Says Crane.

Little Stella McLain, of Green county, has produced and sold \$370.75 worth of poultry and eggs this year. This is more money than some teachers receive for a year's work.

Little Miss McLain is a member of a Green county poultry club, whose members have received instruction from Miss Mable Moore, home demonstration agent. Her club, with many others, has exhibits at the East Tennessee Division Fair, consequently those parents who were interested to have their children enter a profitable work while they are young, brought them to the fair and to see the results accomplished by club members.

"County home demonstration agents of the Upper East Tennessee counties have during this year waged a campaign among the boys' and girls' clubs of their several counties, to encourage the production and improve the quality of the farm poultry," says Richard N. Crane, poultry specialist with the Division of Agricultural Extension, University of Tennessee. "They have secured thousands of members who have made thousands of dollars for themselves. Money made by these boys and girls is nearly all clear because of the fact that their energies have been directed into profitable play."

Mr. Crane states that the experience of Little Miss McLain is typical of many. They all show that the boys and girls can make much money on the farm, where they are protected by the tender care of father and mother and shielded from city temptations and privations.

"If your child, whether you live on a farm or in the city, shows an interest in chickens or other fowl, assist him in selecting the ones that he wants, and give him a start by buying five or six good females and a good male," says Mr. Crane.

Rabbits and Pigeons.

Rabbits and pigeons also can be grown very profitably on the farm or in the city. "Such work will give them an opportunity to earn sufficient money with which to pay for their own education, give them excellent employment, and create in them an interest in home that they would not otherwise have. Money spent in giving them a start either in the growing of chickens, pigeons, or rabbits will be a source of pleasure and profit for years to come."

EARLY LAMBS CAN RESIST WORM ATTACKS

Lambs dropped in March or April will develop more resistance to early summer worms than those that are born in May or June. As a result Tennessee sheep growers are urged to breed their ewes during October or November.

The principal objection to the early lamb is the fact that it must have careful protection from the cold weather or it will be hindered greatly in its growth, or be frozen. This objection is not hardly so prominent in this state, however, as it is in many ones of the North. Shelters in Tennessee can be provided with a smaller cost than that which will be levied if the lambs appear later than March or April. Consequently, sheep experts may breed early.

Worms give a great deal of trouble through the South. The farther South, the greater the trouble. Sheep men also urge that ewes be fed well during the breeding season, as it increases the opportunity of them dropping twins.

FARM NOTES

Hog feeders in Tennessee are having difficulty in procuring charcoal for their animals.

Lamb and wool clubs have been organized in Tennessee with great profit to growers.

Corn root rot in Tennessee is being investigated by experts with the Department of Agriculture.

The co-operative creamery method of selling dairy products is the most profitable one yet developed by farmers of this state.

Rosen rye on the farm of Charles Canfield, Adair county, Missouri, made thirteen bushels to the acre. This is twice as much as the yield of ordinary rye in the same community.

Fifty per cent of the sweet potatoes buried for keeping during the winter rot, and are, therefore, unfit for food. This can be overcome by the use of an adequate amount of sulfur.

Lower than the average of the